THE FARMER & GARDENER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, SINCLAIR & MOORE, AND ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR.—EDITED BY E. F. ROBERTS.

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☞ This publication is the *successor* of the late AMERICAN FARMER, and is published at the office, on the *west side of Light, near Pratt street*, at FIVE DOLLARS *per annum*, payable in *advance*. All subscribers who pay in advance, will be entitled to 50 cents worth of any kinds of seeds, which will be delivered, or sent, to their order.

American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, SEPT. 13, 1836.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

To those of our subscribers who have remitted us their subscriptions, we tender our unfeigned thanks:—and to those of them who have forgotten us in their manifold good deeds, we would respectfully say, that we should be highly gratified, if, in calling to mind those good acts which they ought to do, they would be prompted to *remit us by mail the amount of their subscriptions respectively*. Although the several amounts is but a trifle to each gentleman who may be in arrears to us, the aggregate amount due us, would make us feel comfortable, and place us in a situation to do the cause of agriculture, which we hold dear to our hearts, more justice.

The article on the recent introduction of the *Waterloo Cæsarean Evergreen Cabbage*, into England, as food for cattle, which will be found in this day's paper, we copy from the September number of the Horticultural Register and Gardener's Magazine, an excellent work published in Boston.

We have a few hundred of these plants growing at our little establishment; but as the season has been inauspicious, and they have not had a fair chance for luxuriant growth, we cannot say what may be the result of our experiment. We obtained the seed of Robt. Sinclair, jr. at $5 a pound, those in England are, or were, held at $5 for 20 seed. The next season we shall take time by the forelock, and give the article a more fair and perfect trial. If it should prove by proper test to realize a moiety of what has been said of it, it will certainly produce a new era in agricultural pursuits; but as the venders of the seed of new things, are not always the most scrupulous in pronouncing their eulogies on their virtues, time and actual cultivation are necessary in order that their capacities may be properly demonstrated.

In the more southern portions of our country, if this cabbage should prove as valuable as some of its encomiasts have stated it to be, it will, indeed, be a blessing. But of its properties after we have had time to form a correct practical opinion, we shall speak more fully.

CORN—The cold weather of the past summer and spring, it is known, prevented the growth of the Indian Corn so much as to interfere greatly with the harvest of that important grain. Aware of the effects of short seasons on summer grains, Mr. E. J. Pierce, who has a delightful farm near Germantown, procured a quantity of seed corn from the northern part of New Hampshire, where the summers are about the shortest of any part of our country. This corn was planted on the first day of June, and on the first day of September, that is, on Thursday last, it was harvested. We have now before us two ears from Mr. P's field; they are full of large grains; and we understand that the eight acres planted by Mr. P. with this seed will produce nearly 400 bushels. Does it not concern our farmers, generally, to provide themselves with a quantity of such seed, in order that they may be prepared against the effects of such a summer as the past upon their corn-fields?—*U. S. Gaz.*

Note by the editor of the Farmer & Gardener.

We procured Northern corn for our planting. The first patch, about two acres, we planted on the 14th May; it came up just before the cold and long continued rain which commenced on the 24th of that month, and did not terminate for several weeks; it has been subsequently subjected to alternations of scorching droughts and rains, and preserved, through all the disadvantages of the season, a healthful appearance. On the 20th of August eight cattle broke in upon it and consumed, and broke off a large number of the ears. Those which were broken off on examination we found to be perfectly matured.

A patent has been taken out in England for tanning with blackberry bushes instead of oak bark.

THE OSAGE ORANGE.

We subjoin from the American Gardener's Magazine a communication of great interest on the use of the Osage Orange (Maclura Aurantiaca) as food for silk worms. It is from the pen of one of the most distinguished agriculturists of Virginia, whose able communications, connected with the pursuits of husbandry, and of horticulture, have often adorned the various journals of our country devoted to these pursuits. His suggestions with regard to the culture of this valuable plant and its adaptation to live fences are peculiarly interesting, and should elicit every attention.

On the use of the Osage Orange (Maclura aurantiaca,) as Food for Silk-worms. By T. S. P., Beaver-dam, Va.

Some months ago, the Farmers' Register contained a translation of an interesting article by M. Bonafons, giving the result of an experiment on feeding the silk-worm on the leaves of the Maclùra. Although the authority of that gentleman may be regarded as decisive on any matter connected with the culture of silk, yet, as many of the substitutes for the mulberry have been successively used and discarded, it was reasonable to suppose the maclura might share the same fate. On trial, however, I find it to answer all the purposes for which M. Bonafons recommended it; and as the silk business is becoming an important branch of the United States, I am induced to detail, in corroboration thereof, the result of my own experiment.

In the month of May I had a few thousand eggs to hatch, and, during the three first ages, the worms were fed exclusively on the leaves of the maclura. At the commencement of the 4th age they were divided into several parcels, with a view of giving to each a separate kind of food. About one third were continued on the same—the native mulberry was given to an equal number—a portion of the balance was fed on the maclura and Chinese mulberry indiscriminately—and the remainder on the Chinese mulberry alone. During the process, I could not perceive that the worms manifested any partiality between the leaves of the maclura and those of the Chinese mulberry,—if they evinced any, it was certainly not in favor of the latter. But they greatly preferred *either* to the leaves of the red mulberry, some of which I would occasionally lay on the shelves, where they would suffer them to remain until compelled by hunger to eat them. On the contrary, when those which had the red mulberry leaves assigned them, were furnished with a few of the maclura, they would collect around the latter, and devour them with avidity, before they would begin to feed on their accustomed diet.

The relative value, however, of the maclura and Chinese mulberry, for the production of silk, was only to be fully determined after the formation of the cocoons. It may be recollected by those who read the article of Mr. Bonafons, that he regarded the maclura as chiefly valuable for feeding the worms during their early ages; that subsequently they should be supplied with the

mulberry, their natural food; and that, though the former would produce silk of a fair quality, yet it would be inferior, and in diminished quantity, compared with the product of the mulberry. I find this to be true as it regards the maclura and *Chinese* mulberry—so far, at least, as respects the size of the cocoon; but the maclura is at least of equal value with the red or native mulberry. The worms fed on the Chinese mulberry spun cocoons weighing from 30 to 45 grains;—those raised on the maclura and Chinese mulberry combined made their balls somewhat lighter on the average,—while the weight of those obtained from the maclura and red mulberry respectively was about equal, and still less than either of the preceding. The quality of the thread for manufacturing purposes I am unabld to pronounce upon, not having yet submitted specimens to a competent judge. The cocoons were nearly all of a pale straw color.

If the value of the maclura consisted in furnishing food for the silk-worm, it might, from its extreme hardiness, and consequent exemption from late spring frosts, be deemed well worthy of planting; but when to this, other important uses to which it may be applied are superadded, it appears to present irresistible claims to the notice of the farmer and horticulturist. I may therefore be excused for dwelling more at large on its merits, which have as yet scarcely began to be appreciated, or even known.

In many parts of the United States, the scarcity of timber has for many years been sensibly felt; notwithstanding which, our forests still continue to disappear. To mitigate the evils of this alarming destruction, efforts have frequently been made to substitute live for dead fences; but it is believed that hedges have not, to any considerable extent, answered the purposes of an enclosure. After all the trouble and expense that have been bestowed upon them, they have, in most instances, finally dwindled away and been rooted out. Hence it may be inferred, that the plants used in their construction have been too feeble in their constitution, and therefore incapable of attaining the necessary size and development. Now it has been confidently asserted, that the maclura will make a most substantial and impervious hedge—a fact which cannot well be doubted by any person who will take the trouble to examine its manner of growth. The branches are thickly set, and the lateral ones almost uniformly take a horizontal direction: they are, moreover, armed with a number of sharp and very rigid spines which do not disappear, as has been stated, after 1 or 2 years, but remain permanently. The plants grow with such vigor, that it would only require a few years, under careful treatment, to rear an excellent hedge from the seed. To those who are fond of the ornamental it may be also recommended for the extreme lustre of its foliage and the magnificence of its fruit.

Hitherto the means of propagating the maclura have been rather limited. It grows but indifferently from cuttings, and not with certainty from slips of the roots. The only mode which can be depended on for extensive increase, is by the seed. These have not often been perfected on this side of the Mississippi, owing partly to the small number of trees which gentlemen have introduced into their grounds; and also to inattention to the fact that they are dicecious.—With a knowledge of this characteristic, there is no difficulty in having them to bear abundantly. There is one growing in my garden, now 7 or 8 years old, which has matured its fruit for a year or two past, and which would have borne considerably earlier, had not the staminate plant perished which was ordered with it. The one which was subsequently obtained was feeble in its growth, and slow in flowering. Last year the number of seeds it ripened amounted to many thousands. These readily vegetated in the spring, and the seedlings are now growing in nursery rows, as finely as could be desired.

I regret that I have not been able to compress my remarks into a smaller space; but, before concluding, I will take the liberty to suggest, to some of our enterprising seedsmen, the propriety of obtaining a parcel of the seed of the maclura from its native forests. They may be gathered in any quantity on the Red River, and in the contiguous parts of Arkansas. It is the practice now to compass sea and land to discover a new vegetable for our tables, or a flower for the paterre; and while the the seeds of these productions meet with a ready sale, in consequence of the increased taste for horticultural pursuits, it is not to be doubted that a considerable demand will also be fonnd for those of a plant, which combines, in an eminent degree, the useful with the ornamental. Yours,

T. S. P.

Beaverdam, Va. 7th mo. 1836.

PEDIGREE OF DURHAM BULL OLIVER—CROPS OF KENTUCKY.

We have received the following letter from an esteemed correspondent in Kentucky, and insert it with pleasure.

For the Farmer and Gardener.

Colbyville, Clarke Co., Ky. Aug. 30th, 1836.

Sir:—I discover that I have made a mistake in the pedigree of Oliver, the sire of Rifleman. Mr. Powel's imported cow Delight, is the gr. d.—his pedigree should read: Oliver bred by Col. John Hare Powel, was got by Memnon, (see herd book, 1223) his dam Garcia bred by Col. Powel, by his imported bull Malcolm, (1190) his gr. d. Col. Powel's imported cow Delight. See Col. Powel's sale book for 1830, No. 12, referred to herd book for 1829, for her pedigree, where you will find that Delight was bred by Mr. Simpson, (England) and was got by Lancaster, her dam Drusilla bred by Mr. Simpson, by Ketton (346) gr. d. Red Raynes, bred by Mr. Raynes, by Neswich, (453) gr. gr. d. by Captain, (108).

Our crop of wheat was a tolerably good one, our oats very good; rye, generally not the fourth part of a crop, and corn variable, in some neighborhoods very good, and in others very indifferent. I think altogether, in the county of Clarke, there will not be more than half a crop made. We had very wet weather in May and part of June, and then near a month of dry weather, and when it did rain it was in detached places.

Your friend,

SAML. D. MARTIN.

Spider Silk.—It is said that M. Bon, a French gentleman, on one occasion, for an experiment, collected about twelve or thirteen ounces of the bags or balls of short-legged spiders, and after causing the dust to be beaten out of them he washed them clean—steeped them in soap, saltpetre, and gum arabic, boiling them in this preparation for a few hours. He then dried and carded them—thus obtaining a beautiful silk of an ash color. M. Bon had stockings and gloves made of this material which he presented to the French Academy, and the English Royal Society. After some further experiments, he was of opinion the spiders yielded more silk in proportion than the common silk worm.

Manure is wealth.—In our intercourse with some of the farmers residing within forty or fifty miles from New York, on Long Island, we have been surprised at the instances related to us of the profitableness of farming. Some farmers, known to have labored and toiled hard, have continued yearly to fall in arrears until they have commenced buying manure. Fifty-six cents are given per carmen load at the landing from the apparently worthless dirt swept from the streets. This applied at the rate of twenty loads to the acre, produces wealth. The very farmers who could not obtain a living by using only manure made on their farms, have in a very few years, not only freed their farms from incumbrances, but purchased others in addition, and are now from the yearly profits of their farms putting money out at interest. If then it is so profitable to buy manure, and be at the various expenses attending carting, how very important it is to give special attention to increasing the quantity and improving the quality of that made on the farm. There is no question but that almost every farmer can double the quantity of his domestic or yard manure without scarcely any additional expense. It is thought too, that at least fifty per cent of the nutritive properties of yard manure, are lost by drenching rains, excessive fermentations and injudicious application to the soil. The more we consider this subject, the greater does it become in importance, and justly regarded as the primary object in farming.—*New Eng. Farmer.*

A noble Animal.—In England lately, a horse being in danger of drowning from being exhausted and in deep water, was rescued by another horse standing on the beach, with harness on, who had been attentively surveying the scene, plunged into the water, and made after his friend in distress, whom he soon overtook, and applied his mouth to the affrighted animal's ears, apparently attempting to push his head round towards the shore; he then turned about, neighing loudly to encourage his companion, when the latter also turned and followed his gallant leader to the beach, where they both arrived in safety.

New silk loom—It is said that steam power may be applied with the greatest advantage to the weaving of silk. A new loom has been constructed in England on this principle, by which, it is said, that one girl can weave as much in a day as two men by the common process. The work is also executed with great precision.

[From the Baltimore Chronicle.]

IMPORTANT CONVENTION OF TOBACCO PLANTERS.

We published some time since, a notice for a Convention of the Tobacco Planters of this state, to take into consideration the present system of tobacco inspection. In pursuance of this notice, delegates were appointed from the counties of Calvert, Anne Arundel, and Prince George's.—They met at Upper Marlborough, on the 22d inst. and organized by appointing JOHN CLAYTON, Esq. of Anne Arundel, President, and BENJAMIN WATKINS, Esq. of Anne Arundel, and JOHN HODGES, Esq. of Prince George's, Secretaries.

A committee was appointed to consider the subjects before them—who made a report, which was adopted. The three most important resolutions reported are as follows:

Resolved, That we regard the existing laws of this State, imposing restrictions on the transportation of Tobacco from the State to the ports of any other State, and subjecting the producer to the tax of an inspection here, as subversive of the rights and interests of the Tobacco Planters of this State, and opposed in the letter and spirit to those principles of free trade and unrestrained commerce among the several States, which are secured to them by the constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That we regard the unrestricted privilege of shipping our Tobacco to the ports of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Alexandria, or to any other port within the United States, to be offered for sale there, as of the utmost importance to our agricultural prosperity; because the more rival markets we have, the greater will be the demand, and the more enlarged the competition; and where there is both demand and competition, the market value of our productions must be enhanced in proportion to their extent.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the erection and establishment of the "State Warehouses for the inspection of Tobacco, in the city of Baltimore," have produced injurious consequences to the planting interest throughout the State; because we believe they have been the means of drawing to the city of Baltimore nearly all, or at all events a very great proportion of the Tobacco in the State, thereby constituting her what she was not before, the *only* Tobacco market in the State, by means of which she has been enabled to *monopolise* the whole trade—and we hold it to be perfectly clear, that where there is a monopoly, there can be no competition, and consequently none of those elements which give life and energy to commercial enterprise.

The fourth resolution looks to Legislative action, and proposes that a memorial be presented to the next Legislature in favor of the views of of the Convention; and the fifth instructs the members of the Legislature from the counties represented in the Convention, to support a bill carrying them into operation.

Resolutions were also passed recommending that the planters should in no instance employ an agent to *sell* their tobacco who was also an agent for the *purchase* of it. They also declare "that the proceedings of the convention have originated in no motive of hostility to the city of Baltimore, the great commercial capital of our state, but purely from the principle of protection and self-preservation."

The convention recommends that delegates should be appointed by the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia and Maryland, to meet in Washington on the first Monday of January, 1837, to deliberate upon and suggest such measures as they may deem expedient in relation to the proper means to be taken by the General Government, to obtain from foreign governments a reduction of duty on the tobacco imported into their ports.

The subjects treated of by this convention are deeply interesting to Baltimore, and will not fail to attract the attention of all who are engaged in the tobacco trade.

[From the New-York Cultivator.]

THE CROPS.

In a recent excursion to the western borders of the state, we took much pains to ascertain, from the best sources, the probable average of the wheat crop. The result of these inquiries is a conviction, that west of Cayuga Lake, the product does not exceed half a fair average crop; that in Cayuga and Onondaga, the proportion diminishes to a third—and that in Oneida it will not be one quarter of the quantity required for the population of the county. Those counties embrace the great wheat district of our state.—The causes of failure have been, a snowy winter, which smothered much of the grain, a wet spring, the hessian fly, and lastly, we suspect to some extent, the grain-worm. This insect has been detected about Geneva and Ithaca, and we doubt not it has tended to diminish the product east of those places, as the farmers, not being sensible that the enemy was among them, omitted to look for it in their wheat fields till it had fallen and boroughed in the ground. The two first enumerated causes seem, however, principally to have operated to lessen the crop, and particularly the wet spring.

The corn crop seems diminutive in quantity, inferior in quality, and unpromising in product. An early frost would cause an almost total failure of a sound crop. We would repeat our advice, to harvest this crop as soon as the mass of the ears are glazed, as a means of making most both of the corn and the fodder.

We remarked, that both the wheat and the corn crops looked best where the surface was most undulating and hilly, and better towards the heads than near the outlets of the small lakes. The cause of this is apparent. The heavy rains of May and June completely saturated the soil; so that where it was stiff, or reposed upon a tenacious subsoil, and the surface flat or but slightly sloping, the ground became virtually a concealed marsh, producing deleterious effects upon the wheat, and preventing the early working of the corn ground. We are persuaded, from its beneficial effects in our own grounds, that had a thorough system of underdraining been previously adopted upon many farms we saw, the expense of draining would have been nearly made up to the proprietors in the increased products of the past season. Although it may seem paradoxical, we are persuaded, and will hereafter endeavor to show, that under-draining, by rendering the soil more pervious to atmospheric and solar influences, is alike calculated to counteract the effects of drought and habitual wetness.

The potatoe crop was suffering there, as here, from drought. The tubers were small, and the hopes of an abundant crop were diminishing.—Peas, oats and grass were abundant and heavy. Buckwheat looked well, though apprehensions were entertained that it would suffer from early frost and the dry weather. Slight frosts had been already experienced in some districts. In Seneca and Tompkins counties, large quantities of flax were being cut with the cradle or scythe, cultivated principally for the seed.

A correspondent near Trenton, N. J. writes thus:

"I yesterday had the product of ten acres of wheat threshed, and obtained 60 bushels. In an adjoining field of about equal fertility, I last year had at the rate of 22 bushels the acre. Sixteen acres of rye averages about two bushels the acre, and is much better than some of my neighbors. One of them sowed ten bushels of wheat on good ground, and obtained but five bushels. The snow and the fly together destroyed our prospects of winter grain. Oats are good. My crop yielded 40 bushels the acre. Maize, where the first planting stood well, is setting an unusual number of ears; but the season has been so cold and damp, that they seem likely to be small, and if early frosts should come the crop will generally be light."

From a review of the information from all the states bordering on the Atlantic, it is very evident, that the crops of bread-corn are uncommonly deficient; the prices must consequently be high, and that but for the probability of our receiving heavy importations of grain from Europe, the prospect of a scarcity would be alarming. With these prospects before us, it becomes a matter of duty, as well as of interest, to husband well our means, and to endeavor, by prudence and economy, to avert the evils which threaten, at least the indigent classes of our population, the coming winter.

[From the same.]

CHESS, OR CHEAT.

We received, the same day, from W. R. Cahoon, of Dover, Del. and from Ed. Wilbur, of Pittsford, N. Y. inquiries as to the origin and character of chess—whether it is a distinct species of plant, produced only from its kind, or a diseased, imperfect wheat. This has been a long controverted question; and although it has been well settled, in the minds of those who have become partizans in the controversy, it has so happened, that the opinions have been equally confident upon *both sides!* It would be presumption in us to assume the office of umpire, as we have made no special observation or experiments with a view to solve the question; but as we feel called upon to respond to the inquiry in some way, we will offer a few considerations which, at present, incline us to the opinion, that wheat is transformed into chess, or rather that chess is diseased wheat—without intending,

however, to be drawn into further controversy in the matter.

Naturalists class wheat under the genus *triticum*, and chess under that of *bromus*; and they contend, what we are not prepared to deny, that one genus or species of plants, never assumes, from disease or malformation, the character of another genus or species of plants; and that hence wheat cannot generate chess. On the other hand, there are many practical farmers, and some of them philosophers too, who insist that wheat is mutable, and liable to change into chess; that chess does grow, with wheat, where no chess has been sown, and where none existed in the soil; that where the soil is clean, and the seed pure, chess is not found in other farm crops, and that hence chess must be degenerate wheat, capable of germination and reproduction: One or two things is implied in the latter opinion—either that naturalists have erred in classing chess with the family bromus, and in considering it a species, or that there are exceptions to general laws in vegetable physiology. We will not pretend to discuss these points, but proceed to state, in a brief manner, some facts, which we can account for in no other way, than by adopting the opinion we have expressed.

1. In wheat fields, chess most abounds where the wheat is in the most unhealthy condition—most in those spots where the wheat, for want of due pulverization of the soil, or from wetness, is most thin and sickly, and least where the soil is mellow and dry, and the crop most thick and healthy. If chess originated only from chess, it would be equally distributed; and would not particularly, and sometimes almost exclusively abound, where the ground has been but partially tilled, as upon the margin of the field, about stumps, and in low damp places. When chess is found in other crops, as it often is, being sown with the seed, it shows itself alike in every part of the field.

2. Upon a farm belonging to us, and occupied by a tenant, eight or ten acres of fallow were sown with select pure seed. The product was about 80 bushels of chess, and less than half that quantity of wheat. The soil was adapted to wheat, and believed to be perfectly clean.

3. In the Farmer's Register for January, of the current year, Thomas C. Nelson states, that a wheat field belonging to him, self-sown, in consequence of the crop having been destroyed by a hail-storm, just before harvest, and not subsequently ploughed, which looked well in February, turned out to be "all chess," and gave him more of this commodity, upon three acres, than he had had upon his farm in the preceding 38 years.

4. The same number of the Register contains a letter from N. Burwell, to the editor, accompanied by a root bearing apparently wheat and chess.

5. In the same work for November last, we find a letter from G. W. Featherstonhaugh, stating that he had in his possession, a plant containing four stalks and heads of chess, with the skin of a kernel of wheat, so attached to the root, as to satisfy him and others, and among them, the late President Madison, who examined it, that in this particular instance a kernel of wheat had produced a plant bearing heads of cheat.

It is needless to multiply facts of this kind, hundreds of which might be quoted; and yet we are aware that they are not all permitted to outweigh the authority of a well settled principle of natural law. With these remarks we must leave the mooted point where we found it—involved with difficulty on both sides.

CULTURE OF WHEAT—PREVENTION OF THE FLY.

The subjoined communication, which we copy with great pleasure, contains most wholesome advice, and although addressed chiefly to the farmers of the Valley of Virginia, is equally as applicable to every other section of our country where wheat is grown.

We approve of every portion of it except that which recommends a lixivium or soak to be made of "*black manure water from the reservoirs from our stable yards.*" This we consider would be no more effective in the destruction of the "nits or eggs" which the fly "*deposites on the apex or tip of the grain of wheat,*" than so much pure spring water, because from the great admixture of rain water with all such bodies, the saline matter contained in the urine of animals would be too much diluted to exert any other power than that of imparting to the grain a spring to germination. To be sure it is recommended to stir the seed well with a broom, which would if soaked, even in the purest water of brooks, springs, or streams, measurably release the egg from its place of deposit; but when so much is at stake—when the success of culture in one of the greatest staples of the country is concerned, we maintain that the *minor* agent should not be, when the *major* can be employed with equal facility. The egg, thus deposited, there is no doubt could be released by immersion in any thing, if long enough continued; but the question arises in our mind, if it should be detached by any substance not calculated to destroy its powers of after-vitality, whether any great good would be effected.

From the Virginian.

Brother Farmers:—I wish to talk with you a little, not about our next president, but what infinitely more concerns us—about our next crop of wheat.

That the late seasons have been very unfavorable, is true. That we have been deprived of the fruits of our labor by a destructive insect, is also true: but to say that our soil, *the valley of Virginia*, is no longer to be considered as capable of producing wheat, is a slander, which I trust experience and future crops will contradict and refute. Let not our late disappointments, though great, depress us to the listlessness of hopeless indolence—but rather rouse us to increased industry, with the lively expectation of reward; let us manfully perform our part, sow again in hope, and trust in heaven.

The fly, our late severe scourge, will cease to be an object of apprehension and dread; we shall become acquainted with its history and habits, and be able, I trust, to prevent its depredations. The various opinions entertained about the propagation of this formidable and destructive insect, I shall neither enumerate nor discuss: one opinion, only, and that of fifty years continuance, I may venture to mention, viz: that the fly deposites its nits or eggs on the apex or tip of the grain of wheat, and that from its first appearance in ear, till it be fully ripened and cut down.—These nits or eggs, with the help of a microscope, I discovered many years ago, and pointed them out to some of my good neighbors, who were able with the eye alone, to detect them, as little dark brownish specks or dots, on the summit of the grains of wheat.

A certain degree of moisture and warmth, when the wheat begins to vegetate in the ground, either in the fall or spring, brings these eggs or nits to life as small worms or maggots, in which state they destroy our crops. After this the worm gradually assumes the aurelia or flaxseed form, becomes a small, peculiarly shaped fly, and then, according to the great law of its nature, after sporting a while in all the spirit and merriment of nuptial frolic, deposites its eggs, and thus provides for the continuance of its progeny.

In the month of June last, thousands and thousands of these flies, newly excluded from their flaxseed state, were seen, and attentively observed, skipping and dancing, as in triumph, through the little they had left of our fields of wheat, and more than twenty of them settling at once on the same ear—a pretty strong corroborant, you will allow, of that opinion which I have so long and invariably entertained.

Now, supposing the above opinion, and the late observations to be correct, what remains to be done on our part? What but to break up these nests of eggs, prevent them from hatching, from becoming maggots or worms, and in this state destroying our valuable crops of wheat?

To do this, I advise to prepare a lixivium, or soak, of strong soap-suds, lye of wood ashes, or black manure water from the reservoirs of our stable yards, singly or combined; and to make it of a moderate or tepid warmth, the more effectually to loosen and dissolve the animal gluten or viscous matter that makes the eggs adhere to the grain of wheat. In this bath or soak keep the wheat ten, twelve, or twenty-four hours.—When the seed wheat has been in the soak ten or twelve hours, take a corn or hickory broom and stir the wheat well, in order to rub off, if possible, the eggs or nits; after some hours more, stir and rub again, then dry with fine wood ashes and slacked lime well mixed, and sow. It does not appear to me that wheat treated in this manner would sustain any injury if left to remain unsowed for a day or two, and perhaps longer, if care be taken to prevent its heating.

I conclude at present with recommending a very simple implement of husbandry, too rarely to be seen amongst us, but very useful in the raising of great crops, both of grass and grain. I mean a hollow wooden roller, so constructed

and framed, as occasionally to be diminished or increased in weight. Had such an implement as this, preceded by a light harrow, been used on our crops last fall or spring, when they began to exhibit the first indications of fly, to look sickly and decay, we might at least have made saving crops, and not as now, had occasion to lament a total failure. The roots of the wheat would have been refreshed and renewed by the harrow—the injury from too long dry weather in May, obviated—the fly, in its worm and tender state, crushed, demolished, and no further injury sustained.

To encourage us in the practice of soaking, before the sowing of our wheat, I subjoin a very interesting experiment by a correspondent of the "Bath Agricultural Society," in England.

"The last spring, being remarkably dry, I soaked my seed barley in the black-water taken from a reservoir, the draining of my dung-heap and stables. As the light grain floated on the top I skimmed it off, and let the rest stand 24 hours. On taking it from the water I mixed the seed grain with sifted wood ashes, to make it spread regularly, and sowed three fields with it. The produce was sixty bushels per acre, of good clean barley. No person had better grain. I sowed some of the seed dry on part of the same fields, but the crop, like that of my neighbors, was very poor, not more than twenty bushels per acre, and much mixed with weeds and small light grain."

A FARMER.

[From Chaptal's Agricultural Chemistry.]

ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE BEET ROOT, AND THE EXTRACTION OF SUGAR FROM IT.

(Concluded.)

TABLE OF THE PRODUCTS OF THE OPERATION UPON 10,000 LBS. OF BEET ROOTS PER DAY.

Nature of the products.	Weight.	Value.
1. Refin'd sugar, 1st. qual.	84 kilogrammes	210 frs. 0c.
1. Refin'd sugar, 2d. qual.	30	67 " 50
2. Trimmings	1,000	2 " 50
3. Mash	1,250	30
4. Molasses	130	12
Total	2,494 kilogrammes.	322 frs.

While enumerating the products of beets, I have neglected one, which is however of some importance; it is the leaves. As soon as the middle of August, the leaves may be trimmed off to feed animals; at the season of digging, an immense number of cows and sheep may be fed for 8 or 10 days upon the leaves and necks that are cut off and thrown upon the ground.

ON THE EXPENSE OF A BEET SUGAR MANUFACTORY.

It is not enough to estimate the products of a sugar manufactory, in order to know whether the business can be carried on to advantage; a valuation of the expenses must likewise be made: in this, as in the foregoing part of my statement, I shall give only the results of my own experience.

The expense of the necessary accommodations and utensils required for operating daily upon 10,000 lbs. of beet roots cannot be defrayed with less than 20,000 francs.

If a permanent stream of water and a wine-press can be made use of, the expense may be reduced to 16,000 francs.

I do not include buildings, since such as are necessary for this manufacture are to be found almost every where.

1. The principal article in the expenses of a manufactory of this kind is the cultivation of the beets. Estimating the price of 1,000 lbs. at ten francs, is placing it at a rate by which the manufacturer will escape injury.

Thus, 12,000 lbs. of root being made use of each day in order that 10,000 lbs. may be prepared for the rasp, the cost will be 120 francs.

2. The trimming of 12,000 lbs. at the rate of 60 centimes per 1,000 lbs. of trimmings,	7	20 c.
3. The wages of 8 women employed to tend the rasps, carry the beets, &c. reckoned at 60 centimes per day,	4	80
4. Hire of man and 2 horses for the establishment,	7	25
5. Two men for the presses,	2	50
6. Inspector to the rasps and presses,	1	50
7. Two men at the boilers,	2	50
8. 50 kilogrammes per day of animal charcoal,	13	
9. Value of coal consumed,	25	
10. Salary of the head refiner,	5	
11. Salary of a second refiner,	2	25
12. Lighting of the building,	1	50
Total,	192 frs.	50c.

This list comprises only the expenses of a day's labor; if the operations should be continued 100 days, the expenses would amount to 19,250 francs.

When the preparation of the juice and the manufacturing of the brown sugar are completed, all the work people, excepting the two refiners are dismissed; these are enough for carrying on the operation of refining. The expenses attendant upon this last operation, which continues till autumn, are as follows:

1. Wages of the head refiner,	1,000 francs.
2. Wages of the second refiner,	500
3. Wages of a laborer,	250
4. For animal charcoal,	300
5. For pit coal,	700
6. For white of eggs, and clay,	150
Total,	2,900 francs.

To these expenses must be added the following:

1. Interest of the funds employed in furnishing the manufactory,	1,200 francs.
2. For repairing and replacing utensils of all sorts,	1,500
3. For purchasing bags, strainers, and other small matters,	700
	3,400 francs.
Thus the actual amount of expenses of all kinds attendant upon working 1,200,000 lbs. of beets, amounts to	25,550 francs.
I have already proved the product per day to be 322 francs; this would give, for one hundred days of effective labor,	32,200
This allows to the manufactory a profit of	6,650 francs.

The calculations are exact, and deduced from the results of a well conducted process. A variation from them can only be produced by local situations. But experienced agriculturists will perceive, that I have placed certain expenses at the highest rate, while some of the receipts are estimated at the lowest. There are but few sections of France, where pit coal is as dear as it is in Touraine, where my establishment is situated.—There would be, almost every where else, a considerable saving in this article. I have rated the value of the mash only at 12 francs per 1,000 pounds, although it is very nearly as valuable for feeding animals as an eqnal weight of dry fodder. I have estimated the price of the roots at 10 frs. per 1,000; but this is more than they would cost a landlord, especially if he should sow corn immediately after the beets are dug. I have set no price on the leaves of the beets, and yet these will furnish food for the animals of the farm from the middle of August till the end of October.

But, whatever profits this manufacture is capable of affording, it must always be remembered that a want of skill in the operations, or negligence in the preservation of the roots, must occasion some losses in an undertaking, which, even at the low price at which I have estimated sugar, promises sufficient remuneration in the hands of an intelligent man.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

From 12 years experience I have learned, in the first place, that the sugar extracted from beets differs from that of the sugar-cane neither in color, taste, nor crystallization: and, in the second place, that the manufacture of this kind of sugar can compete advantageously with that of the sugar-cane, when the price of this last is in commerce one franc and twenty centimes per demi-kilogramme.

These facts being established and acknowledged, it may be asked whether the manufacture of beet sugar would be advantageous to agriculture.

The cultivation of beets will not prevent the production of a single kernel of wheat, since this may be made an intermediate crop, and the sowing of it commenced as soon as the beets shall be dug. The crops of corn are better upon these lands than upon others, because the beets have divided and loosened the earth, and the weeding have cleared it of strange plants.

The operations upon 10,000 pounds of beets per day, place at the disposal of an agriculturist, about 1,250 kilogrammes of mash, which is the best kind of food for horned cattle.

The working of the beets being performed in winter, furnishes employment to the men and cattle of a farm, at a season when they are too often condemned to idleness.

Finally, if the manufacture of sugar from beets should be carried to such an extent as to furnish a supply for all France, agriculture would receive from it the value of more than 80,000,000 francs per annum.

The prosperity of an establishment of this kind, depends upon its being connected with rural labors. This kind of manufactory is out of place in town, because buying beets is much

more expensive than raising them, the mash cannot be rendered productive, labor and fuel are more expensive, and there is not, as upon a farm, a supply of labour both of men and animals.

But can this manufacture be reconciled with the interests of our colonies?

Before the revolution, this would have been a difficult question to answer. Then, our colonies not only supplied our own wants, but furnished an overplus worth about 80,000,000, which we exported to foreign countries, particularly to those of the north of Europe. From these we received in exchange timber, iron, copper, hemp, tallow, tar, &c. The loss of our principal colonies has caused this important trade to pass into other hands, and those colonies that remain to us do not furnish sugar enough for the consumption of our own country.

The government has, at this time, two ends to attain, one of which is, the advancing of the welfare of our colonies, and the other, the encouragement of the manufacture of beet sugar. Both would be accomplished by prohibiting the importation of foreign sugars. When this is done, the sugar of our colonies will find an advantageous market, and the manufactories of beet sugar will increase in number.

Supposing the wants of France should be supplied by the sugar from beets,—could we not then resume our commerce with foreign nations, by means of our colonial sugar? France would, at the same time, be safe from the danger of privation, and from those variations in price which are produced by a maratime war.

It is a fact, that if the government do not interest itself seriously in this important subject, neither the colonies nor the manufactories will ever acquire a great degree of prosperity; and one of the finest discoveries of modern times will be lost to France.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The committee of arrangement of the Horticultural Society have great pleasure in announcing to the public that they intend giving a splendid Exhibition of Flowers, Fruits and Vegetables, at the Saloon of the Assembly Rooms, Holliday street, on Wednesday and Thursday the 28th and 29th of the present month.

The committee are using every endeavour to make this Exhibition one of uncommon interest, and they respectfully solicit from amateurs and Gardeners the various products of their successful cultivation.

The premiums awarded at the last anniversary meeting of the Society are now prepared and will be presented to the respective competitors.

The Exhibition will open at 11 o'clock A. M. and continue until 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

By order of the Committee of Arrangement.
T. EDMONDSON, Jr. Chairman.

MARYLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

August 20—The following articles were exhibited:

Samuel Feast—Eugenia Sambos and several varieties of roses, viz. Kurtzii, Queen of Roses, &c.

Edward Kurtz—Eight varieties of zinnia elegans.

Henry Moore, of Aisquith street—A fine double seedling althea.

Robert Sinclair, sen.—The following dahlias: Queen of Dahlias, Foster's incomparable, Belladona, Negroboy, Brewer's Paragon.

Henry Moore, Aisquith st.—A parcel of very superior pears, raised from seed by him, called the Moore pear; also the prune plum, of very rich flavor; Moore's ne plus ultra, a yellow plum of large size and remarkably fine flavor; Magdalen plum and Oceola plum, all seedlings of his; the green gage and malchess.

Mrs. Robert Taylor—3 very fine blue plums.

Richd. Valentine—A specimen of pears, plums and figs.

August 27*th*—Dr. Edmondson—Gardenia amonea, dahlia, Barret's Susannah; a beautiful dwarf variety and seeds of the erythusia cristigalli.

Edward Kurtz—Gladiolus natalensis; amaryllis purpurea, a fine specimen, and agrippina dahlia.

Robert Sinclair, sen.—The following dahlias—Alice Grey, Widnaw Village Maid, Negro Boy, Alba Purpurata, British Queen, King of Yellow, Foster's Incomparable, Queen of Dahlias, Brewer's Paragon, Chancellor, Queen of Whites, Richardson's Alicia, all remarkably large and fine, and eight superior seeding dahlias.

Samuel Feast—A specimen of seedling pears, from the sickle, a very fine and delicious fruit.

Mrs. B. I. Cohen—A specimen of a fine yellow plum from Havre, and three very beautiful white egg plants.

Mr. Henry Schroeder—One dozen very fine tomatoes, some of them weighing one and a half pound each.

Sept. 3—*Vegetable Department*—By Mr. Js. Stranoch—half peck Lima beans, one peck Mercer potatoes, very fine, and one dozen gumbo.

By Mrs. M. F. Harrold, of New Jersey—a very fine tomatoes, weighing 1 lb. 9 oz.

By Mr. Peter Combs—one peck Lima beans, and one peck cherry beans, both very fine.

By Mr. Thos. Dixon—one dozen very fine tomatoes for pickling.

Fruits—By Mrs. Geo. H. Keerl—a dish of very fine Prince's green gage plums.

Ornamental Department—By Samuel Feast: thirteen varieties of dahlias, Salvia, Braeteata, Helianthus, Multiflorus, Plenas, &c.

By Mr. G. B. Smith—Rosa Herbamontii, Llatris, species not known, very fine.

By Mr. H. Rodewald—a bouquet of flowers, consisting of dahlias, viz. Bonny Dee, Mrs. Didier, Agarippina, Jason, and some others, with very fine German Asters, &c.

The weekly premium was awarded to Mr. Jas. Stranoch for his very fine Mercer potatoes.

From Jamaica.—The Journal of Commerce has by the ship Orbit papers to the 6th ult.

The Despatch of July 30th states that the sloop Green Plant, Capt. Burke, was capsized in a squall a few days previous, while proceeding from Port Antonia to Blue Hole: and melancholy to state, the Captain and five hands were drowned. The seventh was saved by clinging to one of the hatches.

The Jamaica Herald says the Pimento crop in St. Ann's will be very indifferent this year. All the bloom was knocked off the trees at Charlton King's by a hail storm. Onion has been equally injured. The only part which will make an average crop, is the neighborhood of Runaway Bay. Holders are now asking 4½d.

The Crops.—It appears that the sugar crops super-abundant this season, are those of this island and at Barbadoes. In Jamaica, Dominica, St. Lucia, and others, the sugar returns are below average. We think proper to mention this, in order to arrest any misconstruction by the Abolitionists of the proximate causes of partial super-abundant crops, which in our own favoured island, is more the compensating bounty of Divine Providence, for grievances locally severe, than any result of an inconsiderate legislative act, which has only weakened or attenuated the sense of duty and the tie of obligation of the field laborer towards his employer.—*Tobago Chronicle.*

On the recent introduction of the Waterloo Cæsarean Evergreen Cabbage into England as food for Cattle. Communicated by J. E. Teschemacher.

Sir,—In Loudon's Gardeners' Magazine for October, 1828, I find the following short notice.

"*The Cow Cabbage.*—There is a plant of this valuable variety now coming into flower in the garden of a friend near this, from which I hope to obtain a fresh supply of seed in a few months, some of which I shall transmit to you for distribution, and the remainder I shall retain for those who may wish to apply to me for it.

W. Hamilton."

In the number for February, 1829, is the following communication with an excellent wood cut.

"*Cow Cabbage.* I received a packet of seed of this extraordinary cabbage from a gentleman of Cirencester, who brought it from Jersey, and have sown it. In his garden I have seen fine healthy plants which weathered last winter in the open garden remarkably well, and seem to be equally hardy with their congeners."

It is much cultivated in Jersey, (England) and attains the height of from four feet to ten and twelve feet. The little farmers feed their cows with their leaves, plucking them from the stem as they grow, leaving a bunch or head at the top. The stems are very strong, and are used for roofing small out buildings; and after this purpose is answered, they become dry and are used for fuel. When the gathering of the leaves is finished at the end of the year, the terminating bud or head is boiled, and is said to be particularly sweet.

I am particular in giving all the information I can collect on this subject, because I had lost sight of it until recalled to my mind by the receipt of the following extraordinary and almost incredible notice amongst my last accounts from London.

WATERLOO EVERGREEN CÆSAREAN COW CABBAGE.

"This singular and extraordinary species of cabbage, almost unknown in England until introduced by the persevering efforts of Mr. Fullard, three years since, grows to the height of twelve

feet, and from fifteen to twenty feet in circumference.

"Five of these stupendous cabbages now raised to the greatest perfection, both of quality as well size, have been found by proper management an ample allowance of food for *one hundred* sheep, or ten cows per day."

The nutrition supplied by this delicious vegetable, will speedily produce the most surprising improvment in the growth and utility of every description of cattle.

It is stated as an evidence of the beneficial tendency of feeding sheep on this cabbage, that they have been found to produce wool of a finest silken texture, *twenty-five* inches long, a circumstance which, if generally realized, cannot fail to attract the utmost attention.

The celebrated agriculturist, Mr. Coke of Holkam, England, is said to have pronounced the highest encomiums on this cabbage.

Mr. Fullard, or his agent's advertisement of this new article, savors a little of puffery, unless, as he affirms, it is strictly the truth—and then, indeed, language can hardly say enough on its importance. The agent for the sale of the seed, the price of which is twenty shillings sterling (about $5) for a packet containing twenty seeds, is Mr. Brown, No. 46 Cheapside, London, who says that in order to obviate scepticism, and to afford the highest satisfaction and confidence as to the perfect rectitude of this statement, agriculturists, graziers, and all who feel an interest in this species of produce, are requested to apply to him as above, where he will exhibit specimens of the cabbage, and also of the wool taken from the sheep fed with it. The packet of course contains the requisite directions for its successful cultivation, and the seed is stated *never* to fail. The names of the King, the Duke of Wellington, and a host of others are given as having purchased the seed to make the experiment.

In the climate of England it seems to be a perfectly hardy evergreen, that is to retain its leaves during the winter. If such should be the case here, it would be an invaluable winter food for cattle, as its height of nine to twelve feet would keep it above the snow, and render it approachable—of this, however, I fear we can hardly flatter ourselves.

With the same notice is another as follows, which I give as I received, being very desirous that every thing new, particularly when useful, should be introduced without delay.

"Mr. Fullard has also supplied Mr. Brown, No. 46 Cheapside, with a portion of the original and now perfect quality of the *Zealon Melon Golden Swede Turnip seed.*

"This species of Turnip, as attainable by Mr. Fullard's seed only, will be found the most delicious and useful of any ever introduced into the country. This, produced in such great perfection, is yet comparatively little known in England, but its value over all others is immense, and the proprietor of this seed can, therefore, with pleasure and confidence guarantee to every farmer and grazier the utmost satisfaction with a single trial.

"Seed wheat and oats truly singular and extraordinary in their nature and utility, of Mr. Fullard's cultivation, may also be purchased as above."

I wish to be clearly understood that I have nothing whatever to do with any of the parties concerned in the sale of this produce, that I give the information as I received it; but that I should not have sent it to you for publication if I did not myself think that credit might be attached to the statement.

Remarks by the conductor. We have heretofore published in the New England Farmer, notices of this Cow Cabbage, which seems revived and coming forward under new auspices. In the N. E. Farmer, vol. viii. page 325, are published the articles given above from Loudon's Magazine for October, 1828, and for February, 1829, together with a cut representing the gigantic vegetable in full growth. In page 342 of the same volume of the N. E. Farmer, is a communication from Dr. Thatcher of Plymouth, Mass., a gentleman whose zeal, industry, and talents have given him a high standing in the scientific world. In this article Dr. Thatcher mentions having received a parcel of the seeds of the Cow Cabbage, recently imported from France, from Dr. James Mease, of Philadelphia. Dr. Thatcher observed that "the plants in this town (Plymouth), the last summer, [1829] from the seeds sent by Dr. Mease, discovered a very rapid growth, and attained the height of from four to five feet before checked by the frost. Little care was taken of them, and all that were exposed without defence were killed by the winter frost, though they yielded not till near the close of winter. Fortunately one of my neighbors, from a curiosity to ascertain their worth, took up his plants in autumn and put them into his cellar. They flourished well, and he cut the leaves and young sprouts several times in the winter, and found them excellent table greens. Vegetation in the plants was not checked while in the cellar, and in April he transplanted them into his garden, where they have flourished luxuriantly, throwing out new sprouts in great abundance, which he cut several times. *One of the plants is now six feet high*, and its sprouts to the very summit, are covered with yellow blossoms from which a large quantity of seed will be produced. This plant appears to be supplied with surprising prolific power, and from the experiment just related, our farmers have ample encouragement to cultivate this article," &c.

All this is well, but in an article published in N. E. Farmer, vol. xiii. p. 14, dated July 18th, 1834, Dr. Thacher stated as follows:—"It is not a very pleasant duty to comply with your request in the last Farmer respecting the Cow Cabbage concern. I have merely to say that the plant has proved to be a worthless article. I distributed a very considerable quantity of the seed produced the first year, and I believe in every instance in New England it degenerated to such a degree as to disappoint expectation, and its cultivation was relinquished. But the letter which I published on the subject gained for me quite a flattering *notoriety*. It was noticed in various parts of the United States, and I soon found myself involved in an extensive correspondence which I believe, however, was productive of little profit to either party. Some of the letters came post paid, others not. When I sent seed to the western and southern states, I requested to be informed of the result of the trials in those climates, but they disappointed me in every instance.—The last letter which I received came to me at twenty-five cents postage, the writer stated that he had seated himself on a new plantation, and having heard much in favor of Cow Cabbage for winter fodder, he would be glad if the Doctor would send him some seed for trial, but it might be sent part of the distance by water, and he would pay the expense. Upon the whole, Mr. Editor, the Cow Cabbage concern has been one of my poorest speculations."

It is possible, however, that the correct cultivation of the Cow Cabbage may not be understood in this country, and methods may be adopted, which may cause it to realize expectations. With that hope, we should be glad to hear further from Mr. Teschemacher, or any other person who is acquainted with the habits and culture of the plant, and believes that it can be rendered useful in our soil and climate.

Osage Orange.—The Osage Orange is a native of Arkansas and Missouri, where it rises in elegant proportion to the height of 60 feet. The tree is deciduous and hardy, as it has endured the rigors of the last seven winters near Boston, and is one of the most ornamental of all our native trees. The leaves are oval, lanceolate, of a beautiful shining green, and bear striking resemblance to those of the orange, and is armed with long sharp spines. The trees are diœcious, or some male and some female, therefore requiring more than one tree for the production of fruit; but these however can be distinguished when young. The fruit is beautiful but not eatable, of the size of a large orange, of a golden color, and the trees when laden with the fruit are splendid. The wood produces a fine yellow dye. It is valuable for furniture, as it receives the finest polish. It is remarkably tough, strong and elastic, and is therefore called Bow Wood, being preferred by the Indians to all other woods for bows. It is also supposed to be the most durable timber in the world, and for ship building is esteemed preferable to live oak.

Even the leaves so beautiful, may, it appears, be converted to very important use, since according to a memoir lately presented to the French Institute, they are valuable as food for silk worms.

On the best authority, I am assured, that the trees of the Osage Orange, when set at the distance of fifteen inches asunder, makes the most beautiful as well as the strongest hedge fence in the world, through which neither men nor animals can pass.—*Hartford Silk Culturist.*

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To our Subscribers—Notice of the Waterloo Cæsarean Evergreen Cabbage—Northern Corn; editorial comment thereon—notice of patent for Tanning with blackberry bushes—The Osage Orange as food for silk worms—Pedigree of Durham bull Oliver—Crops of Kentucky—Spider Silk—Manure is wealth—a noble animal—New silk loom—Convention of Tobacco Planters—the Crops in New York and New Jersey—Chess, or Cheat—Culture of wheat—prevention of the fly—On the cultivation of the Beet Root—Horticultural Exhibition—Report of the Maryland Horticultural Society—Crops in Jamaica—On the Waterloo Cæsarean Evergreen Cabbage—description of the Osage Orange—prices current, advertisements.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ *These Prices are carefully corrected every Monday.*

	PER	FROM	TO
Beans, white field,	bushel.	1 75	—
Cattle, on the hoof,	100lbs.	6 75	8 00
Corn, yellow,	bushel.	95	
White,	"	92	94
Cotton, Virginia,	pound.	—	—
North Carolina,	"	—	—
Upland,	"	18½	20
Louisiana 19——Alabama	"	—	21
		50	52
Feathers,	pound.	—	1 50
Flaxseed,	bushel.	—	—
Flour & Meal—Best wh. wh't fam	barrel.	12 00	—
Do. do. baker's	"	—	—
Do. do. Superfine,	"	9 50	9 62
Super How. st. in good de'd	"	9 00	—
" " wagon price,	"	9 00	—
City Mills, extra,	"	—	9 50
Do.	"	9 00	9 50
Susquehanna,	"	—	9 25
Rye,	"	5 75	6 00
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	—	19 20
do. in bbls.	bbl.	—	4 50
Grass Seeds, red Clover,	bushel.	5 50	6 00
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	3 00	3 50
Orchard,	"	2 50	3 00
Tall meadow Oat,	"	2 25	2 75
Herds, or red top,	"	1 00	1 25
Hay, in bulk,	ton.	—	20 00
Hemp, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
Hogs, on the hoof,	100lb.	8 25	8 50
Slaughtered,	"	—	—
Hops—first sort,	pound.	16	—
second,	"	14	—
refuse,	"	12	—
Lime,	bushel.	35	37
Mustard Seed, Domestic,	"	—	—
Oats,	"	43	45
Peas, red eye,	bushel.	—	—
Black eye,	"	1 12	—
Lady,	"	—	—
Plaster Paris, in the stone,	ton.	—	3 25
Ground,	barrel.	1 50	—
Palma Christa Bean,	bushel.	—	—
Rags,	pound.	3	4
Rye,	bushel.	102	110
Susquehannah,	"	—	—
Tobacco, crop, common,	100 lbs	3 50	4 50
" brown and red,	"	4 50	0 00
" fine red,	"	7 00	7 90
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	5 00	10 00
" yellow and red,	"	6 00	8 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00	12 90
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	4 00	5 00
" ground leaf,	"	5 00	8 00
Virginia,	"	7 00	14 00
Rappahannock,	"	—	—
Kentucky,	"	8 00	14 00
Wheat, white,	bushel.	2 20	2 33
Red, best	"	2 05	2 15
Whiskey, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	42	42½
" in hhds.	"	39½	—
" wagon price,	"	36	37
Wagon Freights, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 75	—
To Wheeling,	"	2 00	—
		washed.	unwash
Wool, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	55 to 68	30 32
Full Merino,	"	48 55	28 30
Three fourths Merino,	"	45 48	26 28
One half do.	"	40 45	26 28
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	36 40	26 28
Pulled,	"	38 40	26 28

A DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

THE Editor of the Farmer and Gardener has for sale at his residence about two miles from Baltimore on the Philadelphia Turnpike road, a white bull with red spots about the head and neck. He is full blooded and of the improved short horn breed; has given many living evidences of his capacity for service, his calves being large and of the most superior points. His price is $300.

sep 15 4t

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
Apples,	barrel.	—	—
Bacon, hams, new, Balt. cured	pound.	15	16
Shoulders, do	"	13½	—
Middlings, do	"	—	13½
Assorted, country,	"	11½	12½
Butter, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	20	37
Roll,	"	20	25
Cider,	barrel.	—	—
Calves, three to six weeks old	each.	4 50	6 00
Cows, new milch,	"	25 00	45 00
Dry,	"	9 00	12 00
Corn Meal, for family use,	100lbs.	2 00	2 06
Chop Rye,	"	2 00	2 06
Eggs,	dozen.	—	12
Fish, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	10 00	—
No. 2,	"	9 50	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	3 50	3 62
Mackerel, No. 1, —— No. 2	"	—	9 00
No. 3,	"	—	5 00
Cod, salted,	cwt.	3 00	3 25
Lard,	pound.	16	17

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	par	Farmers Bank of Virginia	½a¾
Branch at Baltimore,	do	Bank of Virginia,	do
Other Branches	do	Branch at Fredericksburg	do
MARYLAND.		Petersburg,	do
Banks in Baltimore,	par	Norfolk,	do
Hagerstown,	½a	Winchester,	do
Frederick,	do	Lynchburg,	do
Westminster,	do	Danville,	do
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd,	do	Bank of the Valley,	do
Do. payable at Easton,	do	Branch at Romney,	1
Salisbury, 5 per ct. dis.		Do. Charlestown,	do
Cumberland,	1	Do. Leesburg,	do
Millington,	do	Wheeling Banks,	3
DISTRICT.		Ohio Banks, generally	3a3½
Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Banks,	½.	New Jersey Banks gen.	1½a2
PENNSYLVANIA.		New York City,	¼a
Philadelphia,	¼a	New York State,	2½a3
Chambersburg,	⅝a	Massachusetts,	2a2½
Gettysburg	do	Connecticut,	2a2½
Pittsburg,	2a2½	New Hampshire,	2a2½
York,	¼a	Maine,	2a2½
Other Pennsylvania Bks.	1½a2	Rhode Island,	2a2½
Delaware [under $5]	3a4	North Carolina,	3a3½
Do. [over 5]	¼a⅞	South Carolina,	3a3½
Michigan Banks,	5a	Georgia,	3½a4
Canadian do.	5a	New Orleans	6

DALE'S NEW HYBRID TURNIP.

THE subscriber now offers to the agriculturists a new and decidedly superior variety of Turnip, originated by R. Dale, Esq. an intelligent farmer, near Edinburgh, Scotland, who thus speaks of its superior quality. "It was obtained by unwearied attention in crossing the Swedish or Ruta Baga Turnip; it is superior in size and flavor to the Ruta Baga; is closer and finer in texture; it is as rapid in its growth as the white flat turnip. In fact it includes the great desideratum in the selection of a proper variety of the turnip, which is to obtain the greatest possible weight at a given expense of manure. This variety seems to be more adapted to this end than any other sort introduced. It will be found superior in quality to any of the white field Turnips, and keeps longer than any of them, and very near as long as the Ruta Baga—the color is yellow—the shape oblong." Price 25 cents per ounce. The season for sowing is at hand.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr.
au 23 2t Light near Pratt st. wharf.

SUPERIOR DELAWARE KALE SEED.

Time of sowing 20th August.

JUST received of the present year's growth a superior lot of BLUE CURLED GREENS or DELAWARE KALE seed—this seed was raised from the most perfect plants under my own inspection—A more perfect article cannot be produced—Gardeners and others will be supplied with this genuine article at $1 50 per lb.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr.
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A GARDENER WANTED.

A single man of undoubted character for sobriety, industry and honesty, and who has a thorough knowledge of gardening—who is competent to manage a large garden, pleasure ground, and hot house, and to discreetly superintend several hands that would be placed under him—will hear of a permanent situation in the South, where the climate is both healthful and delightful.

Apply to the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener, Baltimore.

All applications by letter *must be post-paid.*

aug 30

CAULIFLOWER SEED.

I offer sor sale a superior lot of early Cauliflower and for fall sowing, to insure a certain crop of large Heads of this very desirable vegetable, the seed should be sown in the month of September in frames and planted in very rich well tilled light soil. R. SINCLAIR, Jr.

aug 30 Light near Pratt-st. wharf.

FRESH CABBAGE SEEDS.

THE SUBSCRIBER now offers for sale a superior lot of EARLY YORK CABBAGE seed growth 1835, it is of the Dwarf Scotch or short stalked variety, and well known among growers as the best and earliest heading. Also early BULLOCK'S HEART, LARGE YORK or HARVEST, London BATTERSEA, Cape SAVOY, Crispe's FLAT DUTCH, &c. &c. all of which are fully tested to vegetate finely and produce superior heads. R. SINCLAIR, Jr.

aug 30 Light near Pratt-st. wharf.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

No. 86 W. Pratt-street, Baltimore, Jan. 25.

THE proprietor avails himself again of the commencement of a New Year, to express his grateful thanks to his numerous friends and customers for their kind and liberal support of his Agricultural Establishment, and is happy to say that his ceaseless exertions to accommodate the public, have not been without a corresponding encouragement from them, and with his present Improvements and Machinery, he is able to manufacture his Agricultural Implements much better than formerly, and with greater facility, and hopes to merit continued patronage. He now presents to the public an article new in its construction, for grinding corn and cob for feeding horses and stock. To those who approve this mode of feeding, this machine is worthy their attention. Also, Corn Shellers to be worked by hand or horse-power. He has a variety of Straw Cutters; but his own patented Cylindrical Straw Cutter is not surpassed by any other implement of the kind in existence; he has recently made some improvements in their construction, which adds to their cost, and for which he has been obliged to add a trifling advance on the price of the small size:—his prices for them being as follows, viz:

11 inch Revolving bottoms		$30, with extra pair of knives, $33
11 " Permanent Bottom	28,	do do do 31
13 " " "	43,	do do do 48
13 " Revolving Bottom	45,	do do do 50
15 " " "	50,	do do do 56
20 " Large size fitted for horse-power	80,	do do 90

His variety of ploughs embraces almost every description and size that are worthy of notice, from a small seed Plough to the large rail road Plough—Gideon Davis' Improved Ploughs in all their variety, with cast and wrought shares; these castings are now made on his own premises, of the best stock and with special care; a supply of them always on hand to sell separate from the ploughs when required. Ox Scrapers for levelling hills, &c.; common and patent Wheat Fans; Fox & Borland's spring concave Thrashing Machines, large and small size, and portable horse powers for the latter; also one of Z. Booth's 2 horse Thrashing Machines and stationary horse power for the same; Brown's vertical patent Wool Spinners, and Watson's patent Washing Machine, both very simple and useful machines for families; Harrows; double and single corn and tobacco Cultivators; superior grain Cradles; and a great variety of other farming implements of a prime quality; and all on reasonable terms, at wholesale and retail.

Likewise in store—Orchard Grass, Timothy, and Herds Grass seed of superior quality.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.

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